

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

Vol. XIX.

Five Cents per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 9, 1918.

One Dollar per Year.

No. 45



LINCOLN HALL

Berea Summer School

Summer Schools are growing in favor in the United States because they are making a very definite contribution to the preparation and training of specialists and other emergency workers.

It is a time when the select few can gather on the campuses of our best Colleges and Universities and get concentrated attention by expert instructors in their particular lines. Special attention is always given to the direct application of principles taught. Students are more concerned with making their particular subjects a practical success than they are with passing for college credit.



DEAN McALLISTER
Summer Regent



MRS. ELISABETH PECK
Acting Dean of Women

There is an especial advantage in attending summer school at Berea. The atmosphere of our large and shady campus is cool and pleasant, our dormitories and recitation buildings are not crowded as in regular term time, and all of our large equipment and facilities are at the disposal of the summer school students. There are no detractions as are found in cities or summer resort schools, therefore good, solid work under quite pleasant influences can be engaged in.

There will be ample entertainment and attractions to give spice and variety to the work.

Specialists in business, agriculture and teaching would certainly do well to take the eight weeks summer school course in Berea. On page 3 a list of the courses which will be offered this summer is given.

Write for Summer School bulletin or other information to,

Marshall E. Vaughn,
Secretary Berea College

IN OUR OWN STATE

A number of the merchants of Letcher County have been reported to the Food Administrator for selling at prices above that fixed by the Government.

The Red Cross chapter of Seebold held an interesting meeting there, followed by a picture show especially for the Red Cross. Several hundred dollars were contributed.

An increase in salary, to aid them in providing lodging for their wives and families, soon will be granted commissioned National Army officers at Camp Zachary Taylor. It was announced unofficially Monday.

The First Battalion of the 325th Field Artillery left for the rifle range at West Point. The men were mounted and the trip was expected to be a test both of the men and the horses.

The Red Cross drive is being carried into every coal field town in Letcher County. The coal companies are responding liberally. Letcher will considerably oversubscribe its quota.

Sheriff James Tolliver and deputies left Whitesburg for Frankfort with eleven prisoners for the penitentiary, sentenced at this term of court. Nine of these were for murder. This was the largest number of penitentiary sentences in the history of the county.

Seventeen thousand drafted men, called for duty May 15, are expected to report at Camp Zachary Taylor. Since the recent arrival of the 9,500 selectees, it is expected the new arrivals will be placed in the 150th Depot Brigade, to replace the men now forming that organization.

So scarce is labor in this section that many hemp-growers in Garrard County are bringing in large gangs of men from Richmond, Lexington, Nicholasville and other places in an effort to get the hemp broken in order to utilize the land for coming crops. There are hundreds of acres of hemp that is unbroken.

The Lancaster High School Bible class, which began its work on February 4, has finished its ten lessons and has taken the examination. The State Young Men's Christian Association sent out the questions and the Rev. H. S. Hudson, pastor of the Lancaster Presbyterian church, held the examination.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the plant of the Louisville Steel & Iron Company and also damaged the wheel and axle shops of the Louisville & Nashville railroad half a mile distant. The combined loss is estimated at \$225,000. The steel and iron company had just finished (Continued on Page Eight)

die an untimely death were we to try to live on the little dollar we get for a subscription and give two back for change. This is what we do every time we add a subscriber to our list; we give more than we receive. You may ask why we don't go out of business if we do not like our job. We do like our job of serving the people and our nation at this time, but we have reasons to worry about others not measuring up to their opportunities. BUY SPACE AND HELP THE RED CROSS.

ALLIED FLYERS SPREAD HAVOC IN HUN LINES

Twenty-Three Boats Laden With Supplies Destroyed in Day; Roads Torn Up.

BLOW UP TRAINS AND BRIDGES

Seven Thousand Kilograms of Bombs Dropped on Enemy Establishments in the Region of Bethel and at Asfeld-La-Ville.

Amsterdam, May 6.—The effective work of allied airmen in harassing the German supply service is described by the newspaper *Les Nouvelles de The Hague*, which says that allied aviators recently sank in one day 23 Belgian boats laden with gravel and road metal for the German front in Picardy. The vessels at the time were eight miles from the enemy rear line. The newspaper adds:

"Three weeks ago the Luxembourg bridge at Numan was again badly damaged by aircraft. Two arches were destroyed and one boat sunk. Three German sentries on the bridge were killed. The movement of vessels to the front never has been so intense as since the opening of the German offensive, and the destruction and devastation wrought by allied airmen never has been so great.

"Roads have been cut up so that the Germans experienced great difficulty in bringing up sufficient gravel and stones to fill the craters."

Munitions Train Blown Up.
Les Nouvelles ascertains that it was bombs dropped by allied aircraft that destroyed a railway station in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, on March 22.

A munitions train of 90 freight cars was in the station, and 40 of the cars blew up in succession, killing and wounding many Germans. Rigorous measures were taken immediately to keep onlookers away from the scene of the disaster.

A German officer estimated the loss in shells at \$300,000.

Down Twenty Hun Planes.
Paris, May 6.—The official report issued, dealing with aerial fighting, said: "Eight German airplanes were brought down May 2 and 12 others gravely damaged fell behind their lines during a series of combats with our aviators.

"Effective aerial bombardments were carried out during the day and night of May 2, 27 tons of projectiles being dropped on the railway stations at Ham, Royes, Chaulnes and St. Quentin, and upon bivouacs and cantonments in these regions.

"Seven thousand kilograms of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments in the region of Bethel and upon the railroad station at Asfeld-La-Ville."

Flyers Bomb Hun Stations.
London, May 6.—The British official communication dealing with aviation says:

"Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapaume and other targets in the battle areas.

"Fourteen hostile machines were downed and four were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

"During the night five and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Chaulnes, Juville, the railway junction at Bapaume and at Caix. Three very large bombs also were dropped from a low height on the canal lock gates at Zebrugges.

"Friday another most successful raid was carried out against the railway station and sidings at Thionville. The Carlschutte works again were hit, and several bursts were seen on the station sidings and gas works."

All Records For Speed Broken.
Philadelphia.—All records for rapid construction of a ship were broken when the 5,548-ton steel collier *Tuckahoe* was launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, N. J. The keel of this wonder ship was laid on April 8, and only 27 working days were required to prepare the hull for launching. The boat was 94 per cent completed when it slid into the waters of the Delaware and in 13 days more it will take its place in the commerce of the world, complete and ready for a cargo.

Same Protection as United States Mail.
Washington.—To break up car thieves, which has cost railroads and shippers millions of dollars, the Railroad Administration has created a property protection section, with Philip J. Doherty, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, at its head. Vigorous prosecution of offenders will be sought by the protection section. Mr. Doherty announced, and in serious cases grand jury indictments will be asked. "There must be a radical change in public opinion as to these crimes," Mr. Doherty said.

HUNS PAVE WAY FOR YPRES BLOW

Germans' Big Guns Pound the Allies Near Ancient City; British Gain.

ENGLISH HOLD STRONG LINES

Big Bombardment Opens Around Loere, While French Capture Prisoners—Great Activity in the Nieppe-Menteren Sector.

Vienna, May 6.—Heavy fighting along the whole Italian front between the Adriatic and the Gindioarla Valley in the north is reported in the official statement.

Paris, May 6.—Spirited artillery fighting along the Aves river, on the front southeast of Amiens, is reported in the official statement.

London, May 6.—An intense bombardment was opened by the Germans early in the morning on the Flanders front from Loere to the south of Ypres. There is great activity, also, in the sector between the forest of Nieppe and Menteren, the war office announces.

The British slightly improved their position in a minor operation near Hinges, on the southerly side of the Lys salient, while on the northern front the French carried out a local enterprise in which prisoners were taken in the Loere sector.

The area of the cannonading indicates that, should the attack develop, it will be a frontal sweep westward against Hazebrouck, and a flanking thrust northward to encircle Ypres from the west.

The sector under bombardment before Hazebrouck is a seven-mile front from the Nieppe forest northward to Menteren. Hazebrouck is slightly more than four miles west of the line where it passes west of Vieux-Berquin. The latter town is about midway between the forest and Menteren.

Battle Ground is Low.

Most of the terrain between the present line and Hazebrouck is extremely low, especially along the Plate-Becque river. The only heights of any importance are Kate hill and Mont de Merris, both just south of Menteren.

The other bombardment area extends from Loere eastward to a point south of Ypres, a front of about six miles. Here the Germans, in previous assaults, have swept northward beyond the hills, with the exception of Scherpenberg, which lies just north of Loere. This point, strongly defended by the French, has barred enemy progress in this direction several times.

The British hold the strong strategic points of Voormezele and Dickebusch. Ypres is more than two miles north of the farthest German advance here.

Between the two bombarded sectors is a stretch of four miles, back of which are the strongly defended heights of Moutis Rouge, Noir and De Cats. Hindenburg has thus selected the comparatively easier offensive areas—in case his infantry follows up the artillery preparation.

In several instances of late, however, the Germans have bombarded two or more areas merely to screen an attack on only one of them.

Allies Ready for Blow.

With the British Armies in Flanders, May 6.—The allies are alertly awaiting Hindenburg's next mighty blow.

The first and second drives failed, just as the first dash toward Paris and the sea in 1914. The third is already delayed by the sound thrashing administered by the Franco-British forces, necessitating a far more complete reorganization of Hindenburg's hosts than was at first supposed.

The situation today is better than seemed possible during the early stages of the offensive. The allies have stopped every attempt of Von Hutler to edge toward Amiens. On the Lys both Von Armin and Von Quast have butted their heads against a wall.

That the enemy has made gains on both battle fronts is not disputed, but the outstanding feature is that neither on the Somme nor the Lys has he been able to exploit his successes.

Badly mauled, Hindenburg's armies already have been forced to rest several weeks when time is the most precious element.

Realizing the colossal stakes, the German high command today is perfecting its next stroke, which may decide the German chances. The blow may come at any time.

British Worry Over Losses.

Washington, May 6.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began March 21 are estimated by the British military here to be nearly 250,000. In a statement giving this calculation the mission said that everything indicates the offensive will be continued almost immediately and that if the brunt of the attack is borne again by the British,

WORLD NEWS

The Germans are still engaged in reforming their lines on the Flanders frontier, supposedly for the purpose of another attack. They hold the high point of Mount Kemmel but are much annoyed by parties of the allies which attack constantly on various sides. The English and French at certain places have pushed the Germans back and recovered important points of vantage.

Everything at present points to a drive against the Italians on the part of Austrian armies. In fact such a move is necessary as conditions in Austria are serious, and desertions from the army have occurred, especially of the Slavic subjects of the empire. Moreover, something must be done to draw attention from the western front, as the Allies resistance has led to criticism of German failure at home.

Rumors were current during the week that Pope Benedict had put under way a new peace proposal. He has come out with the statement that such is not the case and that he considers the time inopportune for such a move. It is likewise reported that Germany has been sounding England through Dutch agents, but has found no response.

Ireland is to have a new Lord Lieutenant in the person of Field Marshall Viscount French. This officer was for a time in command in France in the early part of the war. He was afterwards placed in command of the home forces in England. He is a strong Ulsterite and is a member of the Knights of the Order of St. Patrick. His appointment is preparatory to the Conscription.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is to visit the United States with the purpose of seeking to acquaint the American government with the Irish sentiment in regard to conscription. England has shown a strong disposition to heed the views of our country in regard to Irish affairs, and this visit may be the opening of an opportunity to aid England in her most difficult task.

The English armies, to the north of Bagdad, in the plain of Mesopotamia, are meeting with much success. They are now aiming to get possession of Mosul, and Aleppo, two very important points which command lines of approach to Constantinople and bases of Turkish supplies. Indian troops are used largely in these operations, as they are more fitted to this warfare than to the trench service in France.

The strong and important fortress of Sebastopol in Russia, on the Black Sea, has fallen into the hands of the Germans. As the Russian fleet for the Black Sea was here it is likely that the Germans have taken possession of it and will find it a valuable addition to their own, should it be able to get out into the Mediterranean Sea. The Baltic fleet of Russia is also in their hands so far as known.

It is now known that the English attempt to block the channel to the submarine base at Seebrugg was successful and that the Germans have been busy trying to open the channel as well as to restore the fortifications on the mole that protected the approach to the base. The English lost over six hundred men in this brave attack.

The government of the Ukraine has been dissolved and another put in its place. It is not quite clear what the reasons are, but the change seems to be favorable to Germany. The inhabitants of this new republic have been greatly disappointed at Germany's high-handed efforts to take all the food supplies. In cases they have burned them that they might not be taken away.

The United States has succeeded in making an agreement with Norway for the exchange of products that each need. As this is the first favorable arrangement we have been able to make with any of the northern neutrals it is regarded with much satisfaction. Norway has, throughout, been less friendly to Germany than has Sweden.

the situation will become serious unless the British troops are supported by sufficient reserves.

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PAGE 8.	East Kentucky News Letters.

Never before in the history of the world has a nation responded to the calls of its leaders as has the U. S. in the recent drives for big enterprises as the Y. M. C. A., American Red Cross, First, Second and

Commencement June 5 --- Next Day Summer School Begins